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PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDEMNITY IS DEMANDED.

Secretary MUST PAT FOR LOSS OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Secretary Other Informs the Senate of the Efforts of Machiner of the Efforts of the United States resident in the United States resident in the United States and Consert.

Secretary Olney says that the number of citizens of the United States resident in the United States resident in the United States resident in the United States of Machiner of American citizens and dependents acattered over Asia Minor. There also a number of American citizens and dependents acattered over Asia Minor. There are also a number of American citizens and others, originally Turklah subjects, but now naturalized citizens of the United States. The bulk of this American element is to be found remote from our few consular establishments. He bears testimony to the energy and promptiness in the Turkish dominions, and others, originally Turklah subjects, but now naturalized citizens of the United States. The bulk of this American element is to be found remote from our few consular establishments. He bears testimony to the energy and promptines and the resulting massacres, in which has received the moral supports of naval vessels of the United States. He adds that while the physical safety of the United States of the United States. He adds that while the physical safety of the United States and Marash, in the former case to the extent of Sioo.

ACCUSING AMERICANN. rash, in the former case to the extent of \$100. 000. The Turkish Government had been notified that it would "be held responsible for the immediate and full satisfaction of all injuries that score." The loss of American property at Marash had not been ascertained, but a like lemand for adequate indemnity would be made as soon as the facts were known.

correspondence refers to the killing of Frank Leng, the American bleyelist, and says that six persons, "Koords and Armenians," were to be put on trial for the murder.

The case of George Webber, a naturalized cit-izen of the United States, born in Bavaria, is referred to as deserving attention. He, an old man of 70, was capriciously arrested at Konia and transported part of the distance on foot and on a rough cart to Bronssa and thrown into prison, where he died during the night, without medical attendance, from the result of his rough treatment. Demand had been made for the removal of the officials guilty of this cruelty, who, it is stated, entirely disregarded Webber' American passport, but it is added that "these just demands have not so far borne fruit."

A third incident is mentioned as follows:
"On the night of the 4th of August last the remises of Dr. Christie, principal of St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, who was spending the sumner months at the neighboring village of Namroun, were invaded by an armed mob, obviously ollected in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, and an outrageous attack was made on a defenceless native servant of Dr. Christie and on some students of the institute who were then at Namroun. The authors of this brutal attack were abundantly identified, and through the prompt intervention of the United States Consul at Beirut and the consular agent at Mersine the nearest port—a number of arrests were made. Notwithstanding the peremptory demands of the United States Minister for simply justice, the assailants, when taken before the local Judge of Tarsus, were released. So grave did this miscarriage of justice appear that instance of the United States as when taken before the justice, the assailants, when taken before the justice, the assailants, when taken before the justice, the assailants, when taken before the local Judge of Tarsus, were released. So grave did this miscarriage of justice appear that an early occasion was taken to send the Marbiehead to Mersine to investigate the incident and length of the Colone, the United States in pressing for due redress. Their efforts to this end were moet cordially seconded by the Matessarif (Prefect) of Mersine, and on Oct. 28 last the accused to the number of eight were brought to trial at Tarsus and convicted upon the evidence, subsequently confessing their guilt. Having we established his rights and in view of the dismissal of the Tarsus Judge who had conducted the preliminary inquest, and a promise to degrade the incompetent Mudir of Namrous, Dr. Christic interceded with the court for clements to the individual culprits, upon whom light sentences of imprisonment were passed. The signal rebuke administered in high maces, where responsibility really existed and was abused, coupled with the establishment of the important principle that American domicile in Turkey may not be violated with impunity, renders the conclusion of this incident satisfactory."

The killing of a German-American citizen the colone, the Adjutant-Major, and the killing of the Colone, the Adjutant-Major, and the k

ders the conclusion of this incident satisfactory."

The killing of a German-American citizen named Stupe in Constantinople by an insance Tirk, whose sentence of death was subsequently commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, is spoken of as having clicited the proper protest of the American Minister. "The protest was without avail, but in view of the gratifying circumstances that his Majesty, the Sultan, had, of his own initiative and very sonsitier the killing, accorded a life pension of 1.200 plastres (about \$5.25) to the widow of the murdered man, no occasion for further pressing this particular case was perceived. This Government will, hewever, insist upon its right to be represented by the presence of its dragoman at every stage of all criminal proceedings against an Ottoman subject where an American citizen has bean injured."

Meerceary Olney continues as follows:
"Residue the foregoing cases of physical in-

erment will, however, insist upon its right to be represented by the presence of its dragoman at every stage of all criminal proceedings against an Ottoman subject where an American citizen has bean injured."

\*\*Besides the foregoing cases of physical injury to the persons of American citizens, of invasion of demiciliary rights, the language of the benate resolution may be construed as covering the cases of arrest of such citizens and of progeedings against them in violation of treatyrights. A number of instances of this character have occurred. As the subject is a development of the long-standing contention between the United States and Turkey touching the true intent and construction of the fourth article of the treaty of 1830 in relation to the extra territorial jurisdiction of the United States over its citizens committing offences in Turkey, its elaborate discussion in this place is neither practicable nor opportune. It suffices to say that although the treaty in terms gives to the Ministers and Consuls authority and power to punish American offenders and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by the Turkish authorities, the Ottoman tiovernment, while admitting to the extent the English rendering of the treaty, has on frequent occasions assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges and denied the right of the agents of this Government to effect their punishment. A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the caseful persons of Armenian origin naturalized in the United States and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey, under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolutionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor. Holding, as it must and should, that no distinction can exist under the statutes of the United States between native and naturalized citizens, so that it is as clearly the right and duty of this Government to extend the fulled States between native and naturalized citizens, so that it is as clearly the right and our fulless c

dition of their leaving the country is not gainsid."
Three instances of unjust treatment of
American clittens of Armenian birth are given
as illustrations. In each case their rights were
insisted pipen by Minister Terrell and finally
acceded to by the Turkish Government.
Secretary Ciney speaks of having little trustworthy information as to the Armenian outrages, but says the fact that in the Sassoun district numbers of villages were destroyed and
many thousands of defenceless Armenians
were killed under circumstances of great strocity, and that no serious efforts on the part of the
Turkish authority were put forth to stay the
slaughter, seems to be generally conceded,
hince that time appalling outbreaks against the
Armenians have occurred in many other parts
of Asia Minur.

At latest advices, the report says, mob violence and slaughter appear to have been check-

INDEMNITY IS DEMANDED. ed, or at least to have partially subsided. The

### ACCUSING AMERICANS.

Attempt to Implicate Them in Movements
Against Torkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18, via Philipopolis, Dec. 19,-Overscalous Turkish officials in Bitlia and Harput are attempting to obtain signatures to papers implicating Americans in revolutionary movements against the authority of the Turkish Government. The Porte would hardly dare to accuse Americans of such action, as the acquisations could be easily disproved in case America should demand an inquiry, which she certainly would. The Porte has forbidden Turkish newspapers to make similar accusa-

Guidfian, the Armenian who claims to be an American citizen and who was sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of a revolutionary ociety and was subsequently released at the

instance of United States Minister Terrell, has started for America.

Constantisopte, Dec. 19.—The Government has received an official report of an encounter between the Armenian brigand Daniel and eleven followers and two detachments of Turkish soldiers near Kara Hissar, a few miles from Tarsus, in Asia Minor. Daniel and six of his band were killed and four others of the brigands captured. Daniel was arrested in 1894 as a revolutionist, but made his escape and became a brigand.

and captured. Instrument the secape and became a revolutionist, but made his escape and became a brigand.

The Armenians in possession of Zeitun have attacked the village of Arbendii, near Zeitun, carrying off all the cattle they could find and burning five houses.

Despatches from the interior of the country predict a renewal of the massacras unless the powers interfere to prevent them. The distress arising from tyranny is as bad as ever.

The Armeniau insurgents at Zeitun have imprisoned the delegates who were sent to treat for their surrender, believing them to be Turkish aples. Turkish troops have occupied the last defile leading to Zeitun, and a battle is daily expected.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Mersina. Mr. Christia, a missionary, and his family have arrived at Mersina seeking protection.

GIBRALTAR Dec. 19.—The American cruiser

the Kaimakam of this district. Col. All Bey, after having repulsed the insurgents assembled at the village of Mukhal, one hour's distance from Zeitun, took a position opposite the point that we have occupied in front of Zeitun. Tomorrow the town of Zeitun will be surrounded from all sides.

"The rebels have committed within the last month all sorts of depredations. They burned Mussulman villages, plundered and robbed their belongings, cut the breasts of Mussulman women, and murdered young children. The fact that the rebels, besides their unparalleled stroctites, have also slaughtered military prisoners, that they still persist in refusing to submit to the counsels given them repeatedly and through many channels, and also that they increase day by day their bloody deeds, proves that they will sites to the end to their oriminal crease day by day their bloody deeds, prove that they will stick to the end to their crimine rebellion."

## SAW THE TREBIZOND RIOTS.

Robert S. Chilton, in the Diplomatic Ser-

vice, Back in New York. Mr. Robert S. Chilton, who was recently recalled from Constantinople to fill the of-fice of Chief of the Consular Bureau, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steam-ship Fulds. With Dulany Hunter he had been sent by the United States Government to establish Consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoul. Besause of the long and unexplained delay of the Turkish Government in considering their application for exequaturs as Consuls, they started for their new posts without exequaturs. They got to Trebizond on the day of the riot, and, finding it dangerous to proceed, stayed there finding it dangerous to proceed, stayed there until they were recalled to Constantinople by the State Department. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Chilton said, was out sightseeing at Trebizond when the riot occurred. He was threatened by a mob, which let him alone when he made known his identity. Mr. Chilton said he had reported his observations at Trebizond to the State Department, and therefore was unwilling to make them public without the consent of his official superiors.

### HEAVY RAINFALL IN THE WEST. Trains Late in Missouri. Arkansas, and

Kanuas-Chicago Deluged. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.-All trains from the West and Southwest were late in arriving tolay, owing to the heavy rainfall for the last three days. All of central and southern Misouri, northern Arkansas, and eastern Kansas are soaked with rain, which is still falling. outh-bound trains were abandoned this morning at Sedalia. At Carthage the electric light plant is flooded. At Richland, on the Santa Fé road, nine freight cars were ditched this morning by the track sinking. At Fort Scott, Kan., the low streets are submerged, and many families were rescued in boats. The present presipitation is the greatest in southern Missouri since June, 1874.

Chicaco, Dec. 19.—An unusually heavy rainfall for this time of the year is in progress in Illinois and as far sast as Albany, according to local Forecaster Cox. The precipitation from 7 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock to-night was 1.22 inches, and during the twelve hours preceding nearly an inch and a half. There is every prospect that it will rain all day to-morrow. The temperature is mild and springlike and the indications are that it will remain so a long as the rain continues. A heavy fog settled over the city this morning, and throughout the day gas and electric lights were burning in the the low streets are submerged, and many famover the city this morning, and throughout the day gas and electric lights were burning in the stores and gflices.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 10.—The most remark-able rainfall in years at this season is being ex-perienced in the southeastern part of the State. It has rained continuously for three days and nights. The streets and roads are flooded. The farmers are jubilant.

# Gets a Divorce from Bill Baly.

HARTFORD, Dec. 19 .- The Supreme Court today granted to Elizabeth A. Daiy a divorce from her husband, William C. Daly, the well-known horseman, on the ground of intolerable cruslty He was ordered to pay his wife \$15,000.

Violins, boxes or bows. Unequalled repairing: fines

THEY ARE ALL AMERICANS.

UNANIMITY IN THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Message Discussed with Dignity and Deliberation and the President's Definition of the Monroe Bostrine Endorsed-The Debate Free from Politics-" It In Too Big a Question for Party Purposes and Party Cats," Says Senstor Teller-"Our Polities Stop at the Water's Edge," Says Scuator Lodge-All Agree, However, that the Venezuela Commission Bill Should Go to the Committee on Foreign Relations that It May Receive that Deliberation Its Importance Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The House bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the pro-ceed Venezuelan Commission was laid before the Senate to-day, and the discussion was marked by a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the position taken by the President in his recent message, and was singularly free from passion and excitement. The debate proceeded by unanimous consent, as there was really no question before the Senate, objection having been made to the second reading of the bill to-day, and that objection carrying the bill over till tomorrow. The debate was opened by Mr. Morgan (Dem.,

Ala.). Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate, he sald, in considering a question of such gravity, ought to deliberate as long as was proper and necessary in order to come to an absolutely correct judgment; and he therefore favored the reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But he should object to any such reference unless the Senate agreed that it would take no rocess until the committee should make its report. For while he would hasten slowly in the matter, he would still make all necessary speed. It was a question that was agitating the people of the United States and of the whole world; and delay would give an opportunity for the formation of incorrect opinions that might become very unfortunate. He preferred to have appropriate and necessary deliberation. He had doubts as to whether Congress intended to intervene in that which was a diplomatic question, or whether it intended to leave to the President of the United States the full and unembarrassed exercise of his constitutional power in framing and shaping the diplomatic question for the future consideration of Congress. The division line between the functions of Congress and of the President was a clear one and was one which he did not care to cross by anticipation. As an illustration of his meaning, he instanced the case of Mr. Blount, who was sent by the President as a special Commissioner to Hawaii, without nomination to or confirmation by the Senate. That question was again involved in this matter and ought to be duly considered mine whether it would interfere in the matter, legislatively, now, or whether it would leave it where the President desired (as indicated in his message) it to be left, in the hands of the Executive. There was no difference of opinion, he believed, between President and Congress as to the promptitude with which the question ought to be settled. He believed that the President and Congress were in entire accord. So far as the Monroe doctrine was concerned, that was settled by the action of the Executive at least; and the conclusions reached by the Executive on it would be absolutely and unequivocally confirmed. He did not at all, he thought, mistake the sense of Congress or of the people of the United States on which was settled by the President's message quite as conclusively. But it was not settled absolutely. The Government has passed now to an attitude on the Monroe doctrine that would gratify, he thought, the present generation of men and all generations of Americans who might live hereafter. It was an assertion of the right of the United States as the controlling nationality on this continent. It has been made and would stand as the law of the United States. He was incapable of expressing the gratification he felt that a question which had been so long debated had at last reecutive. There was no difference of opinion, he believed, between President and Congress as to

has been made and would stand at its law of the United States. He was incapable of expressing the gratification he felt that a question which had been so long debated had at last reactive of the control of the control of the control of the desire of the state of the control of the dignity and honor of the Government of the United States, with its prestige among the nations of the world, and with the sentiment of all the people of the country.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), who is to be Mr. Morgan's successor as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was the next speaker. He expressed his general assent to Mr. Morgan's views, and commended the President's message, but favored a reference of the House bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the standard of the House bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations and limited. He endorsed the Morroe doctrine, but argued that its application to a specific case was a matter of the structure of the House should be amended, defined, and limited. He endorsed the Morroe doctrine, but argued that its application to a specific case was a matter of the from the had no doubt that the question would be settled peaceably. An assertion should be made of the right of the United States to prevent European powers from invading the American continent and treating it as they treated Africa and Asia. America was now settled in every part by people of European origin. England having the "Under the circumstances," Mr. Sherman said, "I do not expect that a war will ensue. I do not contemplate, or wish to contemplate, the possibility of such an event of the control of the United States did right to king the American continent and treating it so the about this suital matter, at the same time, it hink that the President of the United States did right to keep the possibility of such an event of the control of the control

Long Island Enlirone Open to Montank.
On and after Tuesday, Dec. 17, there will be a daily service to Montank. The mail train leaving Long Island City at 8:85 h, firewish at 8:25 h. M. week day, and arriving at Montank at 18:25 P. M., and returning at 1:35 P. M. Sundays the train leaves, jointlefant City at 9:16, proceeding at 10:05 A. M., arriving at Montank at 10:08 A. M., arriving at Montank at 10:08 P. M. Meturning 8:28 P. M. A. M.

But he thought that action taken by the Senate, in its ordinary and usual way, after the report of a committee, would have far more weight and would meet much more certainly with the approbation of the whole American people than if the bill was passed now without having consideration from the appropriate committee. If it were referred to-day, it could be reported back to-morrow and passed by the Senate.

"Let Congress," Mr. Lodge exclaimed, "remain in sension until the bill is disposed of. Surely, at this time, Senators are not going to set the question of heliday against dealing with a matter which involves a principle on which are staked the interests and safety of the United States, and which may bring bostilities between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. It is of the utmost importance that we shall show to the world that we are united, without distinction of party or of section, in support of the polley which the Fresdent's message outlines. We shall be able to say, as Webster said, that our polities stop at the water's edge, and that when we come to deal with a foreign question we are all simply Americans. It has been freely charged in the English press published in London, and in that small edition of it published in the city of New York, that this whole thing is a matter of politics, and that it is being used by the President for electioneering purposes. This is the most mistaken view ever uttered. I believe that the American people, without distinction of party, believe in the Monroe doctrine."

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), said that he could see no reason why action on the House bill should not be taken at one. He was not contemplating war or peace. He was contemplating what was right in the case. He was contemplating what was right in the case. He was contemplating what was right in the case. He was not intended in the English Government had not been in haste when it took five months to make up its and the Henglish Government had not been in haste when it took five months to make up i

this great question, but dispose of it, pass the bill, and let the President appoint his commission."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) objected to the second reading of the bill to-day, so that the motion to refer could not be entertained. There was no doubt, he said, that there was unanimous agreement in the Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. Nobody misapprehended the force of that doctrine or what it was. But there might be a grave question as to its application to this particular case. He looked upon it, not as a rule of international law, except so far as it was a rule of international law, except so far as it was a rule of international law, except so far as it was not wise, he said, to assume that either the great Hritish nation or the great American people would refuse to fight in any imaginable contingency. He would not discuss the question of war at all. What was desired, under the provisions of the House bill, was information. There was not a Senator or a citizen who would not be very glad indeed to receive the careful report of five leading jurists on the merits of the question. Nobody knew what the facts were. The English Government itself did not know—as was shown by a map in which there were six different boundaries. If that was not a case for a Commission, he did not know what would be. If the Senate should act upon the bill without its having received the mature consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it would be reproached with having departed from its usual course. On the other hand, if it were sent to the committee, various amendments would be offered to it; for instance, that the Commissioners should be nominated and approved by the Senate, and that a time for final report should be fixed in the bill.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) obtained the floor,

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) obtained the floor

the only to to the committee, and it the committee wants two weeks to consider it, or a month-let the committee take that time. Nothing will be lost by delay. (Freat Britain will not misunderstand it now. We know that we are not willing to abandon the Monroe doctrine, or to permit European Governments to interfere improperly in American affairs. If war should be a universal war. We would not be without European allies. The interest of certain European countries would be that we should destroy the prestige of Great Britain, not only on sea but on land. Great Britain, not only on sea but on land. Great Britain, not only on sea but on land. Great Britain knows that. We know it. And the world knows it. The great Russian Government, patiently waiting to get its advent to the sea, would find an opportunity which it has never yet had. Do you think it would be slow to take it? Russia is waiting to crowd her domination on the line of British India. Do you suppose she would fail to take the opportunity? In my Judgment there is no danger of war over a trivial question like this. The consequences would be more serious to Great Britain than to us. But I do not believe that that is the way to discuss this question. Neither Great Britain than to us. But I do not believe that that is the way to discuss this question. Neither Great Britain than nor we can afford to go to war unless there is a great principle at stake and a great necessity for war. It would be the most inhuman thing in the world for these two great English-speaking people to go to war. There is no haste in this matter. It is a question froviting the great principle at stake and a great necessity for war. It would be the most inhuman thing in the world for these way great english-speaking people to go to war unless there is a great principle at stake and a great necessity for war. It is not be anxious only to get political advantage one side of the other. It is too big a question for party purposes and party gala. Let us ento be anxious only to get political adva

## Passmatte Bynamite Guns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Gen. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., has received the official report on the acceptance test of the three pneumatic dynamite guns recently at San Francisco. The report shows that the guns fulfilled all requirements and in some cases ex-ceeded them, so that their acceptance is assured. The contractor for the guns was the Pasumatic Torpedo and Construction Company of New York.

Politics Are Mighty Uncertain, But you may bank on Riker's Expectorant every time as a certain cure for a cough er coid, croup, brou-chitts, or pasumonia.—Adu. PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

NAVY YARDS AND GUN FACTORIES TO BE SCENES OF ACTIVITY.

dmiral Bunce's Powerful Fleet May Be Kept at Home-The Strength of the Navy When the Ships Now Building Are Completed-New York, Boston, and Wash-Ington Airendy Protected by Submarine Mines and Torpedoes-Location of the Mines a Secret-New York's Defence as Worked Out at the Naval War College, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Interest among mili-

tary men here over the Venezuelan question continues on the increase, and the one subject considered by them is the utterly defenceless condition of the country on sea and land. Among the highest officials of the Government the situation which would present itself in the event of England's declining arbitration and in forcibly taking possession of the territory in dispute is being considered, and every hour it becomes more apparent that the United States is in a bad situation to be forced to war. Secretary Olney to-day discussed this point

for an hour with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and learned for the first time that the Administration had ordered the entire North Atlantic fleet to the West Indies for winter evolutions. There were two conferences regarding this matter, and as a result Admiral Bunce. who came up from Hampton Roads to receive his final sailing instructions, has been directed to delay his departure and to return to Washington on Sunday for further orders from the department. Secretary Herbert will be here by that time, and it is pre dicted that orders will be issued holding the fleet in northern waters for the present, or else that its itinerary will be so arranged as to exclude the fleets visiting ports further south than Kingston or Haytl. There is a very decided probability that the squadron will not be sent to the West Indies at all, but remain in Hampton Roads.

There were some rather significant developments in naval circles this afternoon which may be accepted as implying a very decided deter-mination on the part of the Administration to get ready its entire avilable naval force, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and it was asserted that there were indications that the vessels in Turkish waters might be ordered home, should the feeling of unrest which has taken hold of a good many people here continue. While no direct orders have been given the commandants of the New York and Mare Island navy yards to hasten work on the monitors and other vessels undergoing repairs, an order has been issued to the Washington gun factory which leaves no question regarding the anxiety of naval officials to have every gun and gun mount under construction completed and made ready for installation on vessels requiring them as speedily as possible. It is a most unusual thing for a gun factory, or, in fact, a navy yard, to receive instructions to work day and night in peace times, and the fact that Commandant Howell has been ordered to work relays of men throughout the twentyfour hours on the mounts of the Massachusetts heavy guns, and those of other ships which are not ready to receive them, is taken by the conservative officials as meaning that the Administration is desirous of having every battle ship that can be completed in the next month or two ready for service. Just three weeks ago a similar order was issued, and for two nights hundreds of men were working on the mounts, but guddenly the order was revoked without explanation. Secretary Herbert declined to state the reason for its being issued, and none of the ordnance officers had the slightest idea of why haste was necessary in getting all ships ready

for service. The guns of the Oregon have been manufactured and delivered at San Francisco, but several mounts are yet behind, without which the ship cannot be commissioned. It is expected that not even with an increase in the gun factory force and the additional hours of labor devoted to ordnance it will be possible to deliver the mounts, inside of a month or six weeks. Without them the ship would be of little service in a fight, although her heavy thirteen-inch guns are in place and the secondary battery ready for action.

In the past two weeks the mounts for the Oregon have been sent West and are now in the Scotts' yard ready to be installed. The completion of both ships, in the ordinary procedure of naval construction, could hardly be accomplished in less than three months' time for the Oregon and six months' for the Massachusetts. Armor deliveries for both have been slow, and there has been delay in receiving other ma

terial. Without these ships the present actual fight ing efficiency of the navy as regards battle ships consists of the Indiana, the finest battle ship probably affeat, and the match, naval officers say, of vessels three thousand tons larger; the Maine and Texas, the monitors Miantonomoli and Amphitrite on the home station, and the Montery at Marc Island. This fleet is compara tively small, but under any circumstances would be more than a match for the present fleet of Great Britain in North American and West

This morning there was a decided feeling around the Navy and War departments that before the Christmas holidays begin orders would be issued to place the fighting forces of the Government on a more substantial basis, and that while such orders might not be issued with any apprehension that there was serious possibility of the Government's having to call on the army and navy, it might just as well get what navy we have ready

serious possibility of the Government's having to call on the army and navy, it might just as well get what navy we have ready without unnecessary delay, and that if affairs quiet down Admiral Bunce could then be sent south with the best fiest that ever left home waters. Secretary Herbert would unquestionably be glad to take advantage of an opportunity to show what the resources of the navy would'be in event of an emergency, and how quick it could be mobilized at some given point. He would welcome some excuse to hasten the completion of every vessel building, and to use a slight war scare as a means of impressing on Congress the necessity of liberal appropriations for an enlarged service.

There are now at the New York Navy Yard several ships in various stages of completion and two of them, at least, the Terror and Puritan, could be assigned to Admiral Bunco's flect in two months by a little extra exertion on the part of the Navy Yard officials. The Chicago has been stripped, her machinery removed, and is in no condition for cumpletion under a year, while the Atlanta's machinery is being practically rebuilt and other improvements conducted which make it impossible to get her ready under two or three months. On the Pacific for service and ready for commission in a few days and the monitor Monadnock, which is reported 55 per cent, completed. Aside from these ships the department has completed its work of construction at navy yards, and all the vessels now building outside of them are divided amons the various private yards, the Cramps having the pick of the feet.

A résumé of the vessels now building and the probable time of their completion under ordinary circumstances shows that at Cramps there are the battle ship Massachusette, which should be ready by March or April; the battle ship flows, the most powerful vessel designed in this country, one year from completion, and six gmboast distributed between three yards. There are also three torpedo bust under way at Baltimorg. Every other halp is prost to the produc

Fine pictures of Baid, Zimmerman, and Sanger in the January Five Cent Nickell Magazine are giving in a great vogue among wheelman—adm Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

actual strength of the navy, and it is not improbable that another naval policy and will probable that another naval policy and will release the control of the navy which are to be urged this seasion, a full discount policy an appropriation of \$1.000,000 to enable the Washington gun factory to begin at once the manufacture of four and five inegging for auxiliary cruisers, and as a reserve for heretofone he sum any be injured. The property of the property of

charts are accurate, and the information regarding several of our defences under preparation is very reliable, considering the efforts
made to keep such things not only from foreign
military and navai attachés, but from the
American public.

For years England has assigned in this plan
certain vessels to attack certain American cities, and ever when a new ship is added to the
American navy she has added another to her
prospective attacking squadron. It is even
claimed that certain officers have been selected,
and could, on short notice, have full and explicit orders to guide their course. This Government, however, is without knowledge of the
character of England's defences, even in the
West Indies.

PLOTTING AGAINST HAWAIL

Two Americans Get Into Jail for Trying to

Bur Up Trouble. HONOLULU, Dec. 12, via San Francisco, Dec. 19.-On Dec. 9 arrests were made of two men who are now in prison without ball, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government The names given by them are W. T. Sheridan and Dr. Underwood. Sheridan is understood to be Mr. Morrow of Oakland, who not long ago figured in the California newspapers as organzing a filibustering expedition. landed here six weeks ago from a sailing vessel. They have been faithfully shadowed since their arrival until ample evidence had been secured of their having approached a number of per sons with a proposition to cooperate with the filibustering expedition to be landed here. They have generally met with a cold reception. no royalists desiring to engage in another at-

It is learned from high authority, though not faily verified, that these men have been seeking to secure from ex-Queen Liliuokalani a pledge, if restored, to license a lottery in Honolulu. It is supposed that some lottery organization has promised them funds to equip an expedition if they can secure such a promise from the exQueen. It is probable that the two men will get five years each on the reef.

The United States Consul sees no grounds for interfering in their behalf. This affair seems unlikely to affect favorably the desired release of fullek and the other five political prisoners.

There was no foundation for the report sent from here on Nov. 20 by the Chicago Associated Press that President Dole and others were to go to Washington on Dec. 19 to work for annexation. These gentlemen heard no whisper of such a plan until it was reported back from San Francisco. The late repeated assertions of President Cleveland's intention to recommend the annexation of Hawaii conditioned upon the consent of the native becole are received with jubilation by the enemies of annexation.

A leading Senator, intimate with native santiment, declares that no possible effort can overconvert the natives to the belief that annexation will be anything but robbing them of their country. Another prominent man says that the British the enemies of American influence, have thoroughly poisoned the native mind against annexation, and that a proposition to submit the question to native vote is simply playing into the lands of British, the enemies of American influence, have thoroughly hands of British, the enemies of American influence, have thoroughly no for the firm of Mr. Ritman for \$25,000 damages. Ritman and Whyte were exiled in February last for having cast certainiron shells which T. B. Walker had filled with dynamite. The Government to playing the ties and of the firm for the late insurrection. fully verified, that these men have been seeking

PATERSON, Dec. 19-Joseph Heinrich of Albion avenue last night threatened to kill his wife and beat her so terribly that she left the wife and beat hor so terribly that she left the house. Heinrich went after her. Some time later he returned and said to his daughter:

"You needn't look for your mother; she's gone where she can't come back."

The girl began to question her father, and he started to beat her. A policeman heard the girl's cries, ran into the house, and arrested. Heinrich, Later Heinrich was committed in order that his mental condition can be examined. The police have been searching for Mrs. Heinrich all day, but have failed to find any trace of her.

Used excitatively by all leading notels and clubs.—Ada.

BRITISH CAPITAL TALKS.

FINANCIAL LEADERS DISCUSS AMERICAN CREDITS.

They Meet to Consider the Advisability of Calling Them In-A Strong Feeling of Resentment Against President Cleveland The Meeting Resolves to Postpone Action Till It Is Learned Whether Our People Endorse the President-The Contipental Countries, Except France and Russin, Defend England-The British Public Still Think It Is All an Election Dodge-Many Praises for Mr. Bayard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LOSDON, Dec. 19,-A grave but inevitable consequence of President Cleveland's message upon the British-Venezuelan dispute has arisen perhaps sooner than might have been expected. A meeting of prominent floancial leaders who have important interests in the United States was held in a London banking office to-day for the purpose of considering the advisability of united action in calling in their American credits. It is undoubtedly within the power of English capitalists by such a combined movement to deal America a blow which would, temporarily, be terribly embarrassing and disastrous. It would, however, prove, to a certain extent, a boomerang, and this view had its influence upon the majority of those who attended to-day's meeting. The conference was private, and it was not intended even that the fact that it took place should be allowed to be made public. I am permitted to cable only the general trend of the discussion and the result.

A strong sentiment of resentment against President Cleveland and a spirit of retaliation vere expressed at the outset of the consultation by several gentlemen. In fact personal feeling instead of financial astuteness seemed to con-trol two or three of those present until cooler counsels prevailed. The point chiefly debated was the question how far the exigencies of demestic politics influenced the President's action, and to what extent his position was supported by the real public sentiment of the country.

There were no defenders of the President among those present. On the contrary he was lenounced unsparingly and his conduct was described by several as insane. Most of those present refused to believe that the American people would seriously endorse his action. They opposed any suggestion of financial retaliation against American interests, on the magnanimous ground that it would be unfair to punish the whole nation on account of the conduct of its deluded Chief Magistrate. No one believes that any actual danger of war is included in the present situation.

The meeting finally resolved, with practical unanimity, to postpone any action until it became clear to what extent the President's course represented the will of the American people.

Sufficient time has now elapsed for European opinion of President Cleveland's action to find adequate expression. Coplous extracts from the representative journals of all countries and classes have been sent by the United Press. It remains only, in summing up the great mass of this comment now collected in London, to say that English opinion is certain to be unanimou in support of Lord Salisbury. Russia has not spoken. Other continental countries except France are almost a unit in defence of the English position. The anti-English press in France welcomes with delight the prospect of England getting into trouble, but this sentiment is expressed usually in the form of saying, "We believe England has the right in this quarrel, but we hope she will get whipped all the same."

The reason for this attitude on the merits of the question is the fact that a French quarrel with Brazil, now pending, is on somewhat similar lines with that of England with Venezuela. I am wrong, perhaps, in describing the English press comments as absolutely unanimous in support of Lord Salisbury. Careful second thought is bringing out some criticisms of his position from sources entitled to respect. Thus it is argued by the Westminster Gazette to-day that he played into Cleveland's hands by attacking the Monroe doctrine unnecessarily, thus broadening the issue when he should hav fined it to the narrowest possible limits. Very little bitterness or heat has been mani-

fested thus far by the English press in discussing the subject. There is an entire absence of belligerent spirit in both press and public. The dispute is universally regarded as calamitous and the great mistake which is being made by almost everybody in this country is the belief that the whole affair, somehow, is only an election dodge by President land. The idea prevails here that the sole resort of all American politicians when they desire to curry public favor at all times and seasons is to twist the lion's tail, and Englishmen have come to regard this pastime as harmless both to the lion and to the twister. So the general public in this country is accepting this as a complete explanation of onduct which otherwise would be a mystery to them. Neither press nor public attempts to reconcile this idea with the unanimous action of the House of Representatives yesterday, or with the fact that the election is eleven months distant. When the English people become convinced that the matter has little to do with American domestic politics there will be a great change in public sentiment.

It is in financial circles, as already intimated, that the greatest irritation is produced. The disturbance there comes at a peculiarly inconvenient moment.

The newspapers are giving the subject greater prominence than even the graver crists in the near and far East has been receiving in the past few weeks. The general public refuses to take alarm. Many like the Pall Mall Gazette are treating the matter as a huge burlesque. The Pail Mall wonders to-day when will come the relieving laugh, for, "with that Anglo-Saxon peal we shall, for the first time, hear the true voice of America."

Most of the journals regard the subject with becoming seriousness, one even thinking it necessary to explain this morning that it was quite by accident that Mr. Bayard was left standing alone a few moments before the guests at last night's banquet entered the dining hall. The London press is almost unanimous in seribing great significance to Mr. Bayard's little speech at that dinner, which was cabled to America last night. Some think it indicates lack of sympathy with his chief, but all praise it in the highest terms. The St. James's Gazette has this luteresting comment:

"Mr. Bayard's speech was everything that ould be friendly, passionately and pathetically friendly, to this country. But, unfortunately, the American Ambassador is himself under a cloud as regards the American public. We have the highest respect for Mr. Bayard, but at the same time it must frankly be acknowledged that the emphatic friendship displayed toward England and the English by bimself and by such of his predecessors as Mr. Lowell has had rather the reverse of a favorable result in forming public opin-ion on the other side of the Atlantic. Instead of taking their one from their official representatives here the American public appear to resent the Anglophile effect which residence in London and acquaintance with our manners and institutions have upon them. Nothing could be more marked than the difference between the way in which Mr. Hayard habitually speaks of the English system of government and that exhibited in Mr. Olney's mischief-making despatch in which he contrasts our monarchical and American free in-

It is hardly necessary to add that nobody in England up to the present moment believes that the existing complications will, by any possi-